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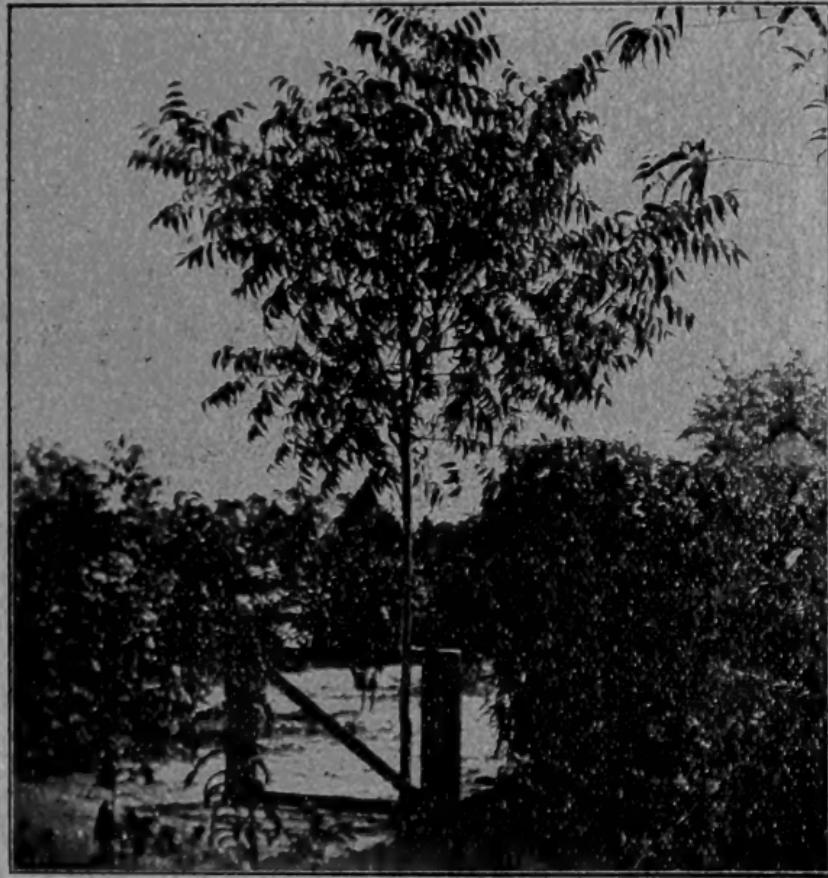
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OCT 2 1919 *

The PECAN TREE..

Guide to its
Successful Culture
With _____

PRICE LIST of
Standard Varieties and other
Miscellaneous Stock



TWO-YEAR PECAN BUD IN FRUIT

Fall and Spring
1904-1905

Gainesville Nurseries....

H. S. Graves, Proprietor
Gainesville, Florida

INTRODUCTORY

With this edition of our Catalogue, we gratefully acknowledge the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us the past season, and shall endeavor to so continue our policy of square dealing to merit a continuance of your favors. Being pecan specialists, we place that tree at the head of our list but can furnish other trees and shrubs; we call particular attention to Roses. We aim to propagate only such varieties as are adapted to this climate. From the number of inquiries for information regarding the planting and care of the pecan tree, and letters of appreciation received, we infer that our "Hints on Pecan Culture" of last season were beneficial, and again include them somewhat revised and brought up to date.

This is a day of progress and we must keep abreast of the times by planting the ideal way, as well as planting ideal stock and varieties.

Gainesville, Fla., the county seat of Alachua County, 70 miles S. W. of Jacksonville, is at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Gainesville & Gulf Railroads, making it easily accessible as well as giving good shipping facilities. Our Nursery is located one mile North West of the city by rock road. Intending purchasers are always welcome; it is most desirable that buyers should see stock growing if possible, but not always convenient. Write us upon any point not made clear, and we assure you that it will receive our best attention as well as your orders for stock.

The demand for reliable stock is strong, and we advise you to make up your list early to avoid disappointment in sizes and varieties.

Very truly yours,

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor.

Reference:

H. F. Dutton & Co., Bankers.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., Aug. 6, 1904

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. H. S. Graves of this city, and have had business dealings with him and always found him absolutely reliable. I know him well and value him highly as a gentlemen and a friend.

All plants bought of Mr Graves by me, have proven exactly as represented and I will vouch for any representation Mr. Graves may make in reference to his Nursery Stock.

Very Respectfully,

T. F. THOMAS,

President Thomas Hardware & Seed Co.
Chairman Board County Commissioners,
Alachua County, Fla.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., Aug. 6, 1904.

To whom it may concern:—Having known Mr. Graves for several years as one of our most reliable citizens. I take pleasure in stating that he is owner of a large Nursery of fruit trees of various kinds in the immediate vicinity of this city; and that any stock sold by him will prove true to his description of the same.

Respectfully,

GEO. J. ARNOW,
Postmaster.

GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL

PECAN CULTURE.

SOME HISTORY. The pecan belongs to the hickory family, and is found growing wild only in North America, and principally in the Southern states; its natural home being along the rich river-bottoms of deep alluvial soil.

Until quite recently it was thought to be the only situation in which it would grow and fruit profitably. But we cannot all plant our pecan orchards on such soils, and for convenience sake have planted them on a wide variety of soils and conditions and find they adapt themselves full as well or better than many of the fruit trees. Just why this superior nut has been so long neglected is difficult to understand; we have taken up many of the fruits of lesser value and given much time and study to improving them. No doubt the difficulty of propagating the pecan has much to do in keeping it in the background. We certainly have a monopoly on this nut, and it is becoming more and more popular each year, and without doubt stands at the head of the list of edible nuts to-day. New uses are being found for it and the demand grows especially for the better grade of nuts. Very few people living outside of the home of the pecan know of the vast difference between the small, thick-shelled and often bitter specimens that grace the average northern market, and the large, rich and easily separated kernel of the choice kinds. Like the hickory there are many varieties, some large and thin-shelled, averaging 30 to 50 to the pound, while the majority are of varying shapes and sizes, some scarcely larger than chinquapins, and taking 200 or more to make a pound; and are often so thick shelled as to require a hammer to open them. It was long held that by planting the large thin shelled nuts, and especially from isolated trees, they would reproduce themselves; but such is not the case, at least to insure us a large enough per cent of high grade nuts to be profitable or even desirable for individual use; hence to make an orchard that will give us nuts even in size and exact reproductions of those we desire, we must plant

BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES. Though these are much higher in price than seedlings, they are far the cheaper in the end; and while a seedling orchard today is profitable, it must necessarily give way in time to the orchard that gives us what the public are demanding, nuts that run all alike in a pound or lot. With a seedling orchard you can never obtain this; hence you can not afford to take seedling trees as a gift when budded or grafted stock can be obtained, if we make a comparison between the two. Ordinarily it takes double the time for a seedling to come into bearing than a budded or grafted

tree; this item alone will make your budded or grafted tree pay the difference in price several times over. Then again it is common in seedlings to bear faulty nut, either only half filled with meat or none at all, and specimen tree: are common that have not borne a nut up to 15 years of age, and may never bear. In planting a pecan orchard you are not planting a tree that bears fruit at one year and has outlived its usefulness at ten, but is a permanent thing. A peach tree can be dug up and thrown away if found worthless and little would be lost in either time or money; not so with the pecan, hence if you have ever considered using the seedling for an orchard tree, be sure you find an unquestioned authority before doing so. We have spent some money and a great deal of time in trying to find such authority, and have failed. It is the inherent tendency of every tree to vary from the seed, abundant proof of which can be obtained by reading any standard work on fruit culture, or Bulletins published by the State Experiment Stations. Go into any seedling orchard and you can not find any two nuts exactly alike in all respects. Hundreds of pounds of the choicest nuts obtainable have been planted over the pecan growing region by people expecting they would reproduce at least 50 to 75 per cent, but the results have been disappointing; sometimes a choice nut would be produced, but as a rule they are much inferior and very uneven in size, shape, flavor and color.

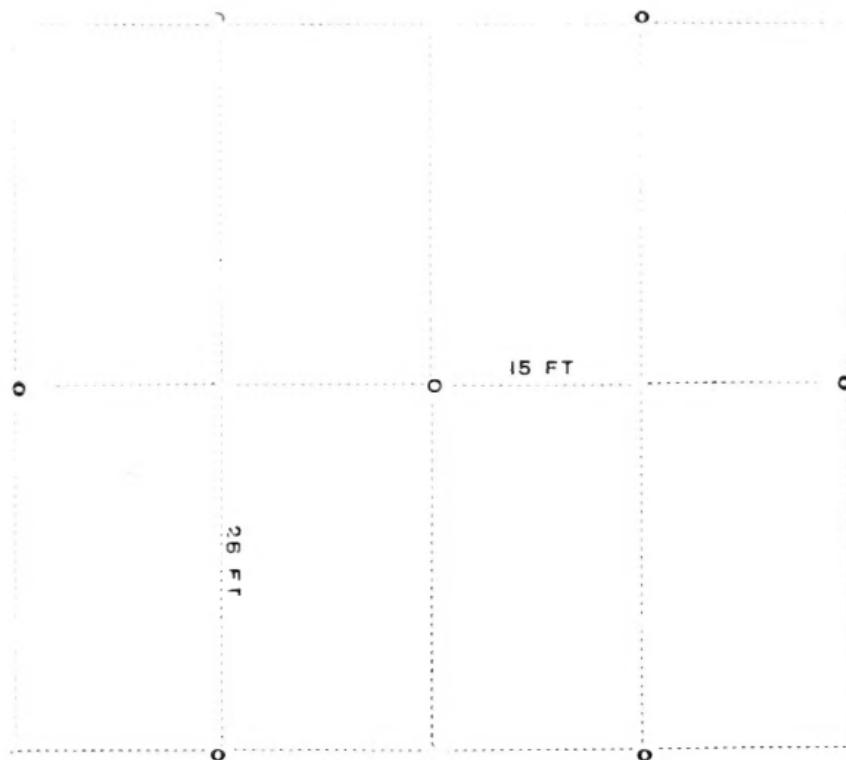
There is no choice between a budded and grafted tree if both are thrifty and well grown; and you may be assured that anyone advocating either being superior to the other has some selfish motive in doing so. We propagate both ways simply because it divides the work; we graft in winter and bud in summer. Some others either bud or graft as which ever way they get best per cent to take. But the real value of the two are identical.

SELECTION OF LAND. While naturally at home in the rich river bottom lands, the pecan will thrive on any lands that will produce good crops of corn or cotton; it loves plenty of subsoil moisture, but not water soaked or swampy. However such lands might be drained and made suitable. A good grade of pine land will make good growth and fully as good a bearing orchard as the hammock, though it will not make as vigorous a start except by the help of fertilizing; but we would choose a soil abundant in water supply if possible, as the orchard could be more easily and cheaply fertilized than irrigated. It takes the direct influence of water to grow the tree to perfection, as well as to produce an abundant crop of well filled nuts.

While the pecan is naturally a forest tree, never lose sight of the fact that it responds to good care and culture under all circumstances, and the revenue therefrom will be in proportion to the care given, the same as with a peach, orange or other grove property.

PREPARATION OF LAND. The land should be deeply plowed and well harrowed so orchard can be laid off properly; generally the square method is used because thought to be less

trouble. The quincunx plan, or triangle method is very simple, and much superior as it enables us to plant the greatest number of trees on a given area and having all the trees the same distance apart; each tree by this method is exactly the same distance from six other trees as shown by the following plat:



DISTANCE FOR PLANTING. We find all distances advocated, from 20 to 100 feet; both of which are extreme, excepting where trees are planted with the intention of future cutting for buds and grafts, or to thin out after they have fruited some years and eventually become too close in the lesser distance.

We would be guided by location and who and what we were planting for; revenue for ourselves or posterity. On the common grade of Florida lands, 30 by 30 feet is sufficient; if on the richest hammock or river bottom lands 40 to 50 feet apart each way would be close enough. There is another point in pecan planting not generally considered—a seedling at 10 to 15 years of age would occupy more space than a budded or grafted tree of same age, as the seedling would make growth mainly while the grafted tree should have produced several crops at this age, and we know that any bearing tree does not make the growth of wood as a non-bearing one. Because the pecan is known to have attained a spread of 70 feet or more, it seems folly to plant at a distance that will take a century to cover. Revenue we believe is what the majority plant for.

LAYING OFF THE ORCHARD. On the quincunx plan, as illustrated, for an orchard 30 by 30 feet, which we consider an ideal one, lay off the rows 15 ft. apart one way and 26 ft. the other and plant *in every other check*; run your outside rows first, and 20 ft. from fences, and be careful to measure with tape, or better still a pole, *exact* distances between rows to be laid off, as well as to make perfectly straight rows; this

gives good results and is easily and quickly done. Under this method you get 56 trees to the acre, a gain of 8 trees over the square method, or 80 trees on ten acres, and no closer between trees.

SELECTION OF TREES. This is a most important point; the whole pecan growing region is being canvassed by fraudulent "tree men." While we do not condemn the selling of nursery stock through agents, we would again caution buyers to obtain unquestionable proof that such agents are selling stock from an actual nursery, and that such nursery can furnish abundant proof of honest stock and fair dealing. Plant several varieties, as all pecans do not bloom at exactly the same time; by planting alternate rows to different varieties, the early pollen that might be washed off by heavy rains can be replaced to a great extent by later blooming kinds and so help the fruitage. The pecan blooms twice each year, about two weeks apart, the tassel-like male flower some three inches long is produced on the twig of the preceding year's growth; the female bloom, resembling a leaf bud, comes on the *new* wood of the current year.

PLANTING. The best time is from Dec. 1st to March 1st or as soon as the foliage has fallen up to the time buds swell in the spring; preference being given to early December planting, as the trees get the benefit of the winter rains, the soil becomes firm about the roots, and the tree is well established before the dry hot weather comes. Just before taking trees to field to plant, or at time of setting, cut the tap-root from 12 to 18 in. from the collar if tree is medium or small size, in proportion if larger, being careful to do this with a sharp knife so as to leave a smooth clean cut surface to enable it to callous rapidly and emit new roots, which it will do, several often taking the place of the cut off portion. Carry trees to the field in a wet blanket or covering of some kind, and take out only one at a time as planted. Do not allow your trees of any sort to remain in sun or wind a moment unprotected; we are firmly convinced that more trees of whatever kinds are ruined by improper handling between digging and planting time than from all other causes put together. Soil should be loose and mellow at bottom of hole for new roots to start and feed in, no trash or woody matter to harbor wood lice, should come in contact with the roots. Pack the soil firmly about the roots, straightening out any laterals; when the hole is nearly filled pour in a bucket of water if soil is dry, and when it has settled away fill up to crown of tree. Use only good surface soil in filling. Stock so planted will grow with little loss; our losses in transplanting pecans is no greater than any of the fruit trees. The pecan makes its most growth at the root the first season; you can expect under favorable conditions better growth of top the next. Make a plat of your orchard, as the best of labels do not last long.

FERTILIZING. If land is poor, mix *well rotted* stable manure with the soil when tree is planted, or one to two pounds of pure bone meal according to size of tree; nothing of a heating nature should come in contact with the roots. This

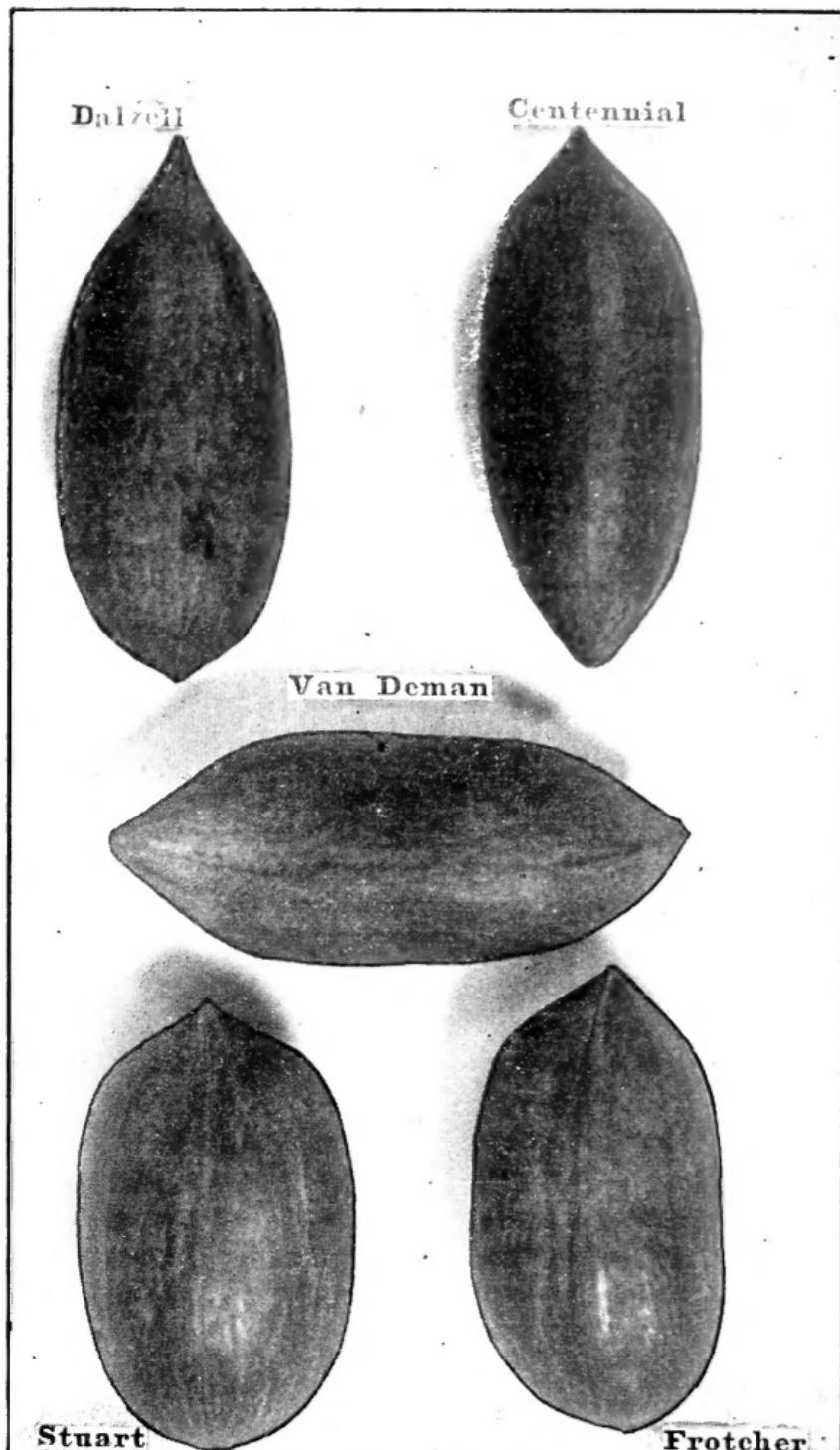
is all that is necessary the first year. The pecan does not start off with the rapidity of the peach, and cannot be crowded until its root system has been established. After the first year, excepting ground is naturally rich, they should receive about two pounds each of a complete fertilizer that will analyze about equal per cent of phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash, applied in this latitude first of February and July, increasing the amount as the trees increase in size. If stable manure is used it should be placed around the tree early so as to get the benefit of the winter rains to leach down and around the roots and so be ready to help in the spring growth. The pecan in Florida does respond to good care, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. We prefer clean culture to mulching.

CULTIVATION. Many get the impression that in planting a pecan orchard they must give the land up entirely to the trees and wait for them to come into bearing, which is the wrong thing to do. Such crops as corn, cotton, vegetables etc., can be planted between the trees and no additional cost to cultivate the trees will be incurred; there need be but little outlay in bringing a pecan orchard to bearing age. As the trees increase in size gradually give them more room until they require the whole ground. If you wish to grow a cover crop only, plant cow peas or velvet beans; with the latter care should be taken not to let the vines grow unrestricted, as they will climb and choke the trees. As the orchard comes into bearing do not plow too deep, preferably using an Acme or Cutaway Harrow, or planting in grass and pasturing after trees have attained sufficient size so stock will not injure them. In bearing trees a complete fertilizer containing not less than 12 per cent of potash should be used.

AGE OF BEARING. The ordinary seedling bears in from 8 to 12 years, the budded or grafted tree in about one half that time. Under good culture they will commence to bear in 4 to 5 years; at 8 to 10 years should give about peck of nuts, increasing each year to full bearing, which is 200 to 300 lbs. Records show specimen trees that have borne 500 lbs. and over at a crop.

AS TO REVENUE. The average seedling nut sells from 5 to 15 cents per lb. retail; superior varieties from 50 cts. to \$2.00 per lb. Even with the ordinary nut as now marketed in quantities, the wholesale price is greater today than 15 years ago, and the finer varieties have not yet reached the general market. When giving thought to orchard planting, carefully consider these points in the pecan:

- Its inherent hardiness, and,
- Its permanency as an orchard tree.
- Its freedom from frost injury.
- Its product non perishable,—can hold for favorable market.
- Its drouth resisting qualities, and
- Its worth as a shade and ornamental tree.



DALZELL. Originated with Mr. J. D. Russell, of this County. Tree a strong upright grower; nut is thin shelled, well filled, of fine flavor, and is a splendid bearer. This nut took first premium at Alachua County Fair in 1902 and is worthy of extensive planting.

CENTENNIAL. Introduced by Richard Frotscher of New Orleans, Louisiana. Nut long, pointed at both ends, and described by the introducer as an abundant annual bearer. The original tree was grafted about 60 years ago, has been propagated for some years and now well known.

VAN DEMAN. Originated in St. James Parish, La. A very large, long and well filled nut of very best quality. Is very reliable in bearing; tree distinct in foliage, and is one of the most desirable varieties in the list; should never be overlooked.

STUART. Introduced and named by Col. W. R. Stuart of Ocean Springs, Miss. Nut is large, thin shelled and full meated. The owner of the original "Stuart" tree is said to have refused \$1000.00 for it. Is considered one of the safest varieties to plant commercially.

FROTSCHER. Introduced and named by Richard Frotscher of New Orleans, La. Nut large, oblong ovoid in shape. shell very thin, quality best. Seed nuts of this variety were sold for years when it was thought a choice planted nut would reproduce itself; be sure you get the genuine.

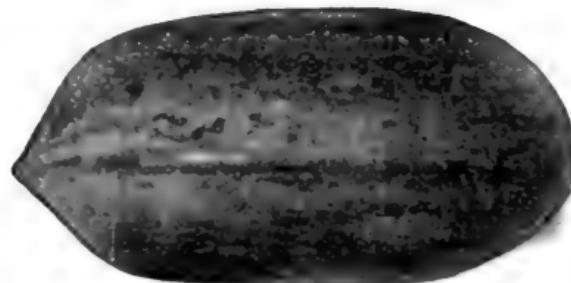
Randall



Money Maker



Rome



Curtis



Schley

RANDALL. Originated with Dr. J. B. Curtis of this County; is medium to large in size, rich and distinct flavored; kernel separates readily from the shell and in perfect halves. Reliable in bearing; fine.

MONEY-MAKER. Originated with Mr. Sam H. James, who has the largest bearing pecan orchard in Louisiana. Mr. James says of it: "My most productive pecan: the first in my grove to bear, and has outborne every tree in my grove. It is a large round pecan, always full of rich meat and with a moderately thin shell. The tree brought me a revenue of \$45.00 at thirteen years old; a grand pecan."

ROME. Originated with Mr. E. Bourgeois of Louisiana and introduced by Mr. Sebastian Rome. This nut has been renamed by different propagators as Columbia, Pride of the Coast, and Twentieth Century, and should be called *Rome*. The largest pecan known today.

CURTIS. Originated with Dr. J. B. Curtis of this County. Is medium in size, clean, bright and very thin shell; kernel plump, quality excellent. A very prolific bearer and an ideal table nut.

SCHLEY. Originated with Mr. A. G. Delmas of Mississippi. Nut medium to large, very thin shell and practically without the corky substance found in the pecan. Kernel fills the shell to its extreme capacity, giving a high per cent of meat. Ripens early in September in southern Mississippi.

PRICE LIST.

Pecans, Grafts and Buds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 ft.	\$.75	\$ 7 00	\$ 65 00
2 to 3 ft.	.85	8 00	75 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 50	90 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	11 00	100 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	13 00	
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	18 00	

ORANGES.

We give particular attention to the SATSUMA, it being by far the hardiest and best for this latitude. Tree bears young, and ripens its fruit early. Is edible in October and crop can be gathered before any danger of frost. Tree is entirely thornless, and the fruit seedless. We grow this variety on Trifoliata stock only. Can furnish other varieties and on other other stocks, as: PARSON BROWN, RUBY, HOMOSASSA, JAFFA, PINEAPPLE, MEDITERRANEAN SWEET, TANGERINE, KING, ONECO. Etc. and on sweet, sour or trifoliata stocks as desired.

2 to 3 ft. straight trees	25c	\$2 25	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. straight trees	35c	3 25	30 00
2 years branched stocky	50c	4 50	40 00

POMELOS [Grape Fruit].

Our sour and trifoliata stocks. Varieties: TRIUMPH, MARSH SEEDLESS, DUNCAN and WALTERS.

2 to 3 ft. straight trees	30c	\$2 75	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft. some branched	40c	3 50	30 00

LEMONS.

On sour and trifoliata stock; varieties: VILLA FRANCA, GENOA.

2 to 3 ft.	30c	\$2 75	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	40c	3 50	30 00

KUMQUATS.

This member of the citrus family is a dwarf orange, a native of Japan, is an early and very prolific bearer, of two varieties. NAGAMI, which is about one inch in diameter by one and one half inches long, and MARUMI, which is perfectly round and about one inch in diameter. Fruit deep orange yellow, peel sweet, and pulp tender. They bring a high price in the market, and make a most delicious preserve. We grew the Kumquat on trifoliata stock only.

1 to 1½ ft.	25c	\$2 00	\$18 00
1½ to 2 ft.	30c	2 75	25 00
2 to 3 ft. bushy	40c	3 50	30 00

PEACHES.

In selecting peaches for either a commercial orchard or home use, care should be taken to get only varieties that are adapted to the latitude in which they are planted. For this region we recommend for early: JEWEL, WALDO, and ANGEL. For mid-season FLORIDA GEM, IMPERIAL, and OVIEDO. We have no really first class late peach to offer as yet.

2 to 3 ft. small	10c	\$.75	\$ 6 50
3 to 4 ft. medium	15c	1 25	7 50
4 to 6 ft. branched	20c	1 75	10 00

PLUMS.

The Japan class of plums are of little value for this latitude, and should never be planted, excepting for experiment.

Select only cross-bred varieties of the Japan and native sorts, as: EXCELSIOR and HOWE, both of which are excellent kinds, and are adapted to the gulf coast region.

2 to 3 ft. small.....	10c	\$.75	\$ 6.50
3 to 4 ft. medium.....	15c	1.25	7.50
4 to 6 ft. branched.....	20c	1.75	10.00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

This Japanese fruit is slowly gaining favor in the south; grafted on the native persimmon stock it is adapted over a wide range of soils. Best varieties are: HYAKUME, TANNE-NASHI, TRIUMPH, and ZENGI.

2 to 3 ft. straight trees.....	15c	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft. " "	20c	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 ft. " "	25c	2.00	18.09

FIGS.

None can afford to-over look this delicious fruit in making up a list of trees, they need but very little cultivation, mulching is excellent; the root system of the fig is very near the surface, and if cultivated at all should be very shallow. Varieties: BRUNSWICK, CELESTIAL, and WHITE ADRIATIC.

1 to 2 ft.....	15c	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	20c	1.50	12.00
3 to 4 ft.....	30c	2.50	15.00

POMEGRANATES.

The pomegranate is fairly hardy throughout the Gulf States; is a small tree of attractive foliage and handsome scarlet-colored bloom. Comes in bearing early and is prolific. We propagate only one variety, the PURPLE SEEDED.

1 to 2 ft.....	15c	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	20c	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	25c	2.00

GRAPES.

The vine comes early in bearing, usually the second year after planting. Trellis varieties as: CONCORD, MOORE'S EARLY, and NIAGARA, should be planted 8 to 10 ft. apart each way and trained to stakes. Muscadine varieties as: JAMES, SCUPPERNONG, and THOMAS, 20 to 30 ft. each way and trained on arbors.

1 year vines.....	10c	\$.75
2 year vines.....	15c	1.25

SAGO PALMS (*Cycas Revoluta*).

This palm is hardy throughout the lower south; has beautiful, dark green pinnate leaves; Is a magnificent plant for scenic planting in the open air, and is grand for apartments

2 to 4 leaves.....	25c	\$2.50
4 to 6 leaves.....	50c	4.50
6 to 10 leaves.....	\$1.00	larger specimens, from
\$2.00 to \$5.00.		

DATE PALMS (*Phoenix Canarensis*).

For out door culture this is the hardest variety of the date palms. It attains large size; we recommend it for avenue planting or as single specimens.

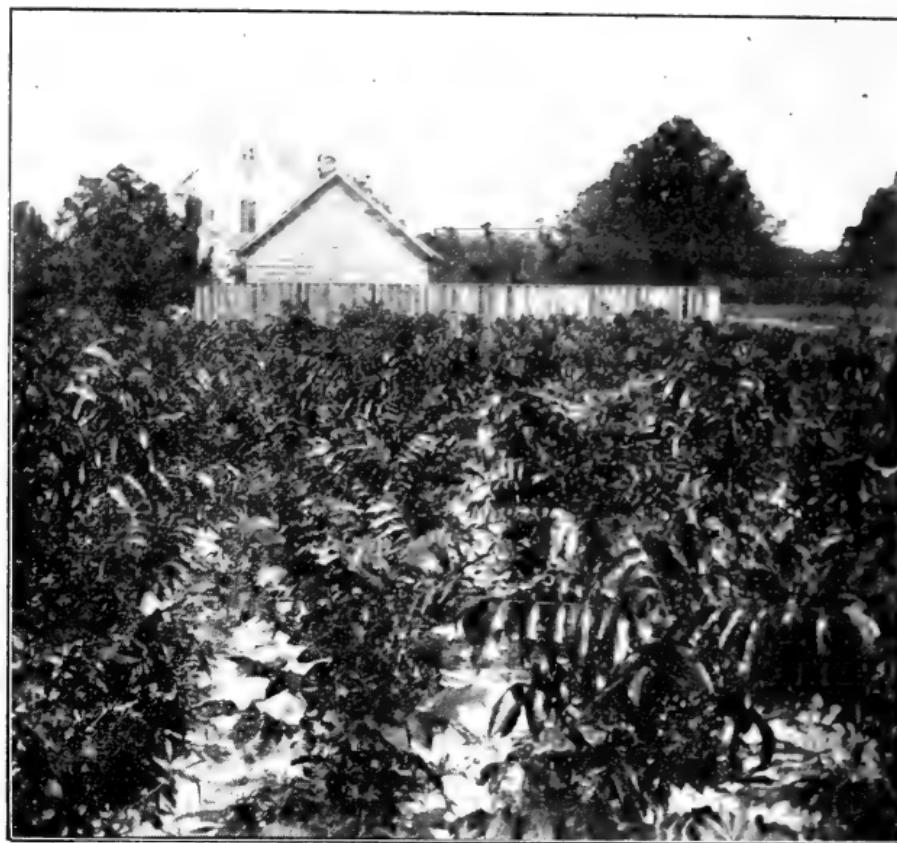
Plants from 5 in pots. 12 to 16 in high Palms open ground grown 2 to 3 feet	Each	10 \$2.50
		\$1.00

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

IMPORTED PLANTS

All over the South this is wrongly called Japonica instead of Camellia, as it should be. One of the finest hardy flowering shrubs grown. 12 different colors and shades from pure white to deep red—all double flowering.

Blooming size plants, \$1.00 each.



One of Our Five Blocks of Pecan Grafts and Buds, Four Months Old.

ROSES.

Our Roses are all open ground grown, and are adapted to the south. However handsome northern catalogues may show varieties, many are an entire failure here, at least for out-door culture. Our Roses are mainly grafted upon strong growing stocks, that do not sucker from the roots; they bloom freely in the nursery rows the same year as propagated.

For fertilizing the Rose, fine well rotted stable manure is the best; if this can not be obtained, ground bone, well worked into the soil.

American Beauty. Is a hardy and everblooming rose, flowers large and double, and delightfully fragrant. Color, rosy crimson.

Archduke Charles. Known throughout the south as the "Confederate Rose" color is crimson scarlet, shaded to violet crimson.

Bourgere. Flowers large, full and double. Color, bronze rose or a violet crimson delicately shaded with lilac.

Bride. A superb white tea rose, buds are unusually large and finely formed, and delicately perfumed.

Boquet of Gold. This rose is similar in growth and flower to Etoile de Lyon, free blooming and very desirable in every way.

Cornelia Cook. A profuse bloomer and strong grower. Perfectly double blooms; color, pure creamy white faintly tinged with lemon.

Champion of the World. A free blooming hardy rose, introduced recently. Color, a clear deep pink; a valuable acquisition.

Capt. Christy. Extra large flat flowers: color delicate flesh and shading rose to the center. Very fine.

Clara Watson. Flowers resemble Bridesmaid in form; a profuse bloomer with extra long stems. Color, salmon pink.

Clothilde Soupert. This rose out-blooms every variety we have. Is very double; color, pure white with light pink center.

Devoniensis. Often called the magnolia rose; is fine everywhere. Color a lovely creamy white, with rosy centers.

Duchess de Brabant. One of the best for this region, and a favorite. Color, an attractive shade of shell or rosy pink.

Etoile de Lyon. An immense bloomer, bearing flowers early and late; stands next to Marechal Niel. Pure golden yellow.

Florida Cottager. Well known and common throughout the south; a constant bloomer. Color, bright red.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Esteemed as one of the most desirable for open ground culture. Color, shining crimson, rich and velvety.

Gen. de Tارتas. Flowers double, full and fragrant; handsome buds. Color, carmine shaded with violet purple.

Hermosa. An excellent rose, is a constant bloomer and produces fine clusters; color, a clear rose.

Henry M. Stanley. Flowers of good substance, very full and fragrant; color, a rare shade of amber rose.

Helen Cambier. Medium in growth, very free in blooming and of varying colors, from salmon rose to coppery rose.

Isabella Sprunt. A sport from Safrano, large buds suitable for cut flowers. Color, bright canary yellow.

Jubilee. A pure red in deepest tone, shaded to violet maroon in the depths of the petals. Fine.

John Hopper. Stout strong grower, and fine in bloom. Bears throughout the season; color, bright rose, changing to pink and shaded crimson.

Louisa de la Rive A soft blush rose, shaded salmon and fawn.

Lettie Coles. Large and sweet scented flowers, very double and fine. Color, rosy pink, shaded with crimson.

Louis Napoleon. This variety is handsomest in the bud, resembling Papa Gontier, excepting it is lighter in color.

Louis Philippe. A strong grower and another favorite; the color is a dark rich velvet, with lighter shadings to center.

Madam Camille. Blooms large, very double and full; color, rosy flesh changing to salmon rose.

Meteor. One of the brightest colored and brilliant roses we have. Color is rich velvety crimson, exceedingly striking.

Madam Welche. Of fine globular form, with broad petals; color, a shade of amber yellow clouded with pale crimson.

Maman Crochet. Very productive and vigorous; color, flesh pink with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Mary Washington. Vigorous and rapid grower, flowers borne in large clusters; color is pure white.

Madam Lambard. First class for bedding; extra large full blooms, color, a shade of bronze and salmon shaded carmine.

Madam Francisca Kruger. This rose is especially adapted for bedding and massing; color, is deep coppery yellow.

Marie van Houtte. Extra large, double, full and deliciously scented; color, canary yellow edged with rose. Extra fine.

Mrs. Joseph Schwartz. A fine large tea rose with globular flowers; color, pure white, tinged with yellow and blush.

Mrs John Laing. Perfectly hardy, large flowers and long pointed buds; color, an exquisite shade of shell pink.

Perles des Jardins. This rose retains its position as one of the finest; color, clear golden yellow, indescribably rich.

Perfection des Blanches. A constant bloomer; pure white flowers, full and double; very fine.

Paul Neyron. This is probably the largest of roses; double and full; deep shining pink, very large and handsome.

Pearl Rivers. Small and compact growth; a very free bloomer; color is a delicate shade of pink.

Princess Beatrice. A rose of dark pink shade, striped with lighter shades.

Priscilla. One of the few pure white roses; extra fine in the bud.

Queen. A fine new rose, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; color, is a pure snowy white.

Sombreuil Strong growing border rose, an old time favorite; color, beautiful white tinted with delicate rose

Triumphant. This rose resembles American Beauty in growth, is of the darkest velvety maroon in color. Fine

Victory. Blooms immense size, very full and double, color, a rich velvety crimson.

Viscountess Folkstone. A strong growing, free blooming and very attractive rose; color, pale flesh, with satiny luster.

Zelia Pradel. Half climbing habit, and is one of the most valuable pure white roses; flowers full and fragrant.

ROSES. Climbing varieties.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous rapid grower, producing a profusion of clusters of deep glowing crimson flowers.

Gloire de Dijon. Strong grower; large, perfectly double tea scented flowers; creamy white tinged with amber.

James Sprunt. Deep cherry red flowers, full and double. A good grower and profuse bloomer,

La Marque. Pale canary yellow, almost white; very double and sweet; a common sort and well known.

Marechal Niel. This variety leads the entire list of roses; we have the genuine; color, pure golden yellow.

Red Marechal Niel. Bud, flower, and growth same as Marechal Niel, excepting color is dark red.

Reve d' Or. (Climbing Safrano). A beautiful pillar rose, color, orange-yellow or deep saffron; full and sweet.

Reine Marie Henriette. Large and finely formed blooms, full and double, borne in clusters; color, glowing crimson.

Solfaterre Fine clear sulphur yellow; vigorous grower, fine bloomer.

Chromatella. (Cloth of Gold). Clear bright yellow, large, very full and double; very popular.

Woodland Margurite. Extra strong grower; desirable where a large amount of space is wanted covered; pure white.

	Each	10	100
1 year. strong field-grown	25c	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 year. strong field-grown	35c	3 00	25 00

TERMS, CONDITIONS, ETC.

Please Read Carefully.

SEASON FOR HANDLING STOCK. Our stock is usually ready for shipping by November 15th, and season closes about March 1st. Orders will be booked at any time to be shipped as instructed.

PACKING. All stock is baled or boxed, according to requirements, in best manner without extra charge.

PRICES. We place quality *first*. Hence can not compete with a poor grade of goods in price. We think buyers concede high class stock the cheapest always. Five trees at ten rates, fifty at one hundred rates.

TERMS. Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance 25 per cent down at time of placing order, to insure us reserving goods, balance at time of ordering goods shipped.

GRADES. If full 4 ft. stock is wanted, 4 to 5 ft. should be ordered, or if 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft. as listed. We aim to give full sizes, over rather than under the grade.

SUBSTITUTION. We substitute, but never until varieties ordered are exhausted. Will cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting if requested.

FREIGHT IS PREPAID AT OUR EXPENSE to all points in Florida, accompanied by cash in full at prices named in this list.

OUR GUARANTEE is that all stock sent out is well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped as instructed.

LIABILITY. On above guarantee our liability is limited in amount to the original price received.

ERRORS. In the most careful work, mistakes will sometimes occur; if promptly notified, any errors will be promptly corrected. We aim to please every customer.

INSTRUCTIONS. Give clear shipping directions; if goods are to go by Freight or Express, and give name and shipping point as plain as possible. *Plant and cultivate your trees well, we are interested in your success.*

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance Apart—ft.	No. of Trees.	Distance Apart—ft.	No. of Trees.
1 by 1	43,560	14 by 14	222
2 by 2	10,890	15 by 15	193
3 by 3	4,840	16 by 16	170
4 by 4	2,722	18 by 18	134
5 by 5	1,742	20 by 20	108
6 by 6	1,210	25 by 25	69
8 by 8	680	30 by 30	48
10 by 10	435	35 by 35	35
12 by 12	302	40 by 40	27

Distances for Planting.

	Feet.		Feet.
Oranges on common stocks	20 to 25	Pears, Le Conte	20 to 30
Oranges on Trifoliata stocks	15 to 18	Pears, general var	15 to 20
Kumquats	8 to 10	Grapes, bunch var	8 to 10
Peaches and Apples	15 to 20	Grapes, Muscadine type	20 to 30
Plums and Apricots	12 to 18	Figs and Quince	10 to 15
		Japan Persimmons	12 to 18
		Pecans	30 to 50

